GENERAL CARROLL'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANS.

PORTING THE SOLDIERS TO HEMPSTEAD AND PEEKSKILL.

Major-General Ros. the division commander of the National Guard in the State of New-York, was busy most of the day vesterday in his office in the Stewart Building arranging the details for the Building arranging the details for the Stewart Building arranging the details for the Building arranging the Building arranging the Building arran

different times.

General Howard Carroll is to have charge of the transportation of the troops to the camps, and he has made the following arrangements:

Governor's staff.

Thomas H. Barber, who will command the 1st Provisional Regiment, has also won the star, having been Inspector-General from September 12.

The three regiments of Brooklyn troops, 13th. 14th and 45th, will proceed to Hempstead between | COL. GRANT NOW COMMISSIONED. o'clock to-morrow from the Flatbush-ave station of the Long Island Railroad.

The 65th Regiment, from Buffalo, and separate companies from Tonawanda, Niagara, Jamestown, Oican, Hornel sville, Binghamton and Walton, will come over the Eric Railroad, arriving at the New-Jersey terminal of that road, to be transported in steamers to Long Island City. It is expected that they will be on the cars at Long Island City by

The 69th and 71st regiments, of Manhattan, are expected to be at the Long Island Railroad station, Long Island City, ready for embarkation, at o a. m. The troops from Medina, Auburn, Geneva, Syracuse, Utica, Mohawk, Amsterdam, Schenec syracuse, Cira, Mohawk, Amsterdam, Schenec-tady, Giens Falls, Whitchall, Hoosle Falls, Cohoes, Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Rochester, Oswego, Cats-kil, and Newburg will come over the New-York Central Rairoad, where they will be met by ex-press wagons for their baggage, and be trans-ported as they arrive, presumably some time after Il a. m.

The New-York City troops going to camp a cekskill, the 8th, 8th and 12th regiments, will en ark on steamers of the Starin Line, which have no placed at their disposal free of charge, a wenty-third-st. and the North River, about clock to-morrow afternoon. They will reas

Twenty-third-st. and the North River, about 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. They will reach Beekkill camp shortly after 3p m. It is announced that the two troops of cavairy which are to be endanged at Hempstead will proceed on their own mounts to their destination.

At is expected that this movement of troops, comprising in all about thirteen thousand men, will be made without the signifest friction. General Carroll has so arranged that there will be no constitut, particularly in the movement to Hempstead, where over nine thousand men will be encamped. The transportation has been so arranged that there will be no consession of troops at any one point, and the going of the soldiers will be in a continuous fashion, so that every soldier will be in camp by 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

General Carroll and the officers detailed to assist in the movement of the troops will establish head-movement at the 4 flecture temps, the afternoon.

General Carroll and the officers detailed to assist the movement of the troops will establish head-arters at the 26 Battery Armory this afternoon 2 o'clock, and will answer all questions and give information to all the officers of the various riments wanting it. General Carroll was busied day yesterday telegraphing to the various rall-ads directing how and in what manner the cops are to be moved. The great difficulty was und in dealing with the matter of the transportion of the baggage and the effects of the troops neral Carroll has attended to all the details, and e baggage of the men will be at the two rendezus by 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Olomei R. W. Leonard Issued ordirs last night at a general assembly of all members of the 12th giment be made in the armory at 5 o'clock this ernoon. There will be a general inspection of regiment, and the band will be on hand to nish music.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADE FORMATION.

TRY REGIMENTS.

the following instructions as to the composition of the field and staff of regiments of infantry: One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant with rank of heutenant, one quartermaste surgeons, one chaplain, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, two incipal musicians and three hospital stewards.

anies; companies will consist of one captain, on first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four ser-geants, twelve corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wagoner and fifty-nine privates.

The Adjutant-General's order states: The President of the United States having called on this State for twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry, and requested that as far erence, the following organizations are selected to enter the service of the United States as volun-

de-The 9th and 12th regiments. Second Brigade-The 18th, 14th and 47th regiments.
Of the Third Brigade-Two regiments of the or-

ganizations of the brigade.

Of the Fourth Brigade-The 65th Regiment and one regiment of the separate companies of this

have as its Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio P. Stacpo e. management of the 19th Battailon, of which he ha-been the commanding officer since June 29, 1891 By going into the field be will be compelled to resign his place in the Adjutant-General's office which he has filled with credit to himself through

Soveral administrations.

James H. Lloyd, who has been appointed lieuuntil recently the commanding officer of the 21st

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

of an lown Lady Who Was Cured of Dys-

of an lown Lady Who Was Cured of Dyspepsia After Suffering for Twenty average of the Complete restriction of the Complete restoration to health is so remarkable that present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the complete restoration to the complete restoration that the complete restoration to the complete restoration to

Separate Company, one of the crack organizations | ALL BUSTLE AT PEEKSKILL. of the State. When the new battalio out of the separate companies of the Third Brigade Captain Lloyd was the first man selected for a

PROOKLYN OFFICERS CALL UPON THE GOV-ERNOR AND REQUEST THE AP-POINTMENT

Albany, April 30 (Special).-Ulysses S. Grant Rebellion, in 1861.

To-day bis son, Frederick Dent Grant, was



New Colonel of the "Fighting Fourteenth."

Both the Grants were West Pointers. Frederick D. Grant a few years ago rode in a volante from one end of Cuba to the other, and he therefore INSTRUCTIONS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has a personal knowledge of the country in which the war will be waged.

A RUSH AT THE FOURTEENTH'S ARMORY, In his order directing the formation of the new provisional brigades, the Commander-in-Chief gives GLOOM AMONG MEMBERS OF THE

> lyn, at to o'clock tast night, with the commission water system of the camp, was also a very could never be extinguished until every article is regiment, which he had just brought from Albany.
>
> Then he and Lieutenant H. C. Grossens went to the home of Colonel Grant. No. 25 East Sixty-sees to might and the grant 1 are to supply water to the new camps.
>
> The home of Colonel Grant. No. 25 East Sixty-sees to might and the first law of self-preservation.
>
> The home of Colonel Grant. No. 25 East Sixty-sees to might and the first law of self-preservation.
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> The home of Colonel Grant. No. 25 East Sixty-sees to might and the first law of self-preservation.
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> The home of Colonel Grant. No. 25 East Sixty-sees to might and the first law of self-preservation.
>
> The home of Colonel Grant. No. 25 East Sixty-sees to might and the first law of self-preservation. of Colonel Frederick D. Grant as colonel of the busy man. He has the contract to put in the tents and the tents themselves had been de-

quota of recruits. They will be filled from buch com- morning. panies as D, which has 110 men, while it will be ailowed to retain only St. Captain R. H. Hardin. the State caterers, was again at camp to-day. running a water-pipe from the Hempstead Water the following organizations are service of the United States as volunteener the service of the United States as volunteeners for a service of two years, unless sooner discharged:

Sergeant is Contact Fricke, jr. Fricke is a fortung the state category, was not certain he was not

THE THIRTEENTH IN A MUDDLE. COLONEL WATSON DOES NOT KNOW JUST-WHAT THE REGIMENT IS GOING TO DO QUESTION

OF VOLUNTEERING MAY BE SETTLED AT THE ARMORY TO MORROW It would be hard to get things in a more chaotic

condition than they were last night at the 13th Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. Colonel Watson admitted frankly to the reporters that he did not know what the regiment was going to do. He said the regiment had received orders to get ready to move to-morrow, and was ready. It had not re-concentration of the various National Guard celved orders to move, but he expected an order

Colonel Watson said he did not know how many men would volunteer, and had made no systematic

A CITY OF TENTS NOW COVERS THE LEVEL GREENSWARD OF THE CAMP.

WHEN THE SOLDIERS ARRIVE TO MORROW THEY WILL FIND SHELTER AND POOD ALL READY FOR THEM.

Peekskiil State Camp. April 30 (Special).-The hustle and bustle that predominate every department of work here at the State Camp have made it a very different-looking place to-day. Lieu- Except for the character of the buildings that are scattered about the plnin, it did not have a marked military appearance yesterday, but tonight all the 9x9 wall tents that go to make up the park on the old camp ground are up, and one regimental camp on the new grounds is well under way. By to-morrow night all the tents will probably be erected.

The high wind that has prevailed throughout the day made the handling of the tents a somewhat difficult task, but they went up rapidly for all that. The work was begun at 6 o'clock this morning, and by noon all the tents in the old park were up except those of the line officers. Those were put up this afternoon. The work on this part of the field was made easier partly because of the old-established streets and partly was appointed a colonel of an Illinois volunteer | because of the tent platforms which are to be regiment at the beginning of the War of the used here. It was only necessary to lay out the platforms, align them, drive in the pegs along the edges and put up the tents. On the new field it was necessary to mark out the street and tent lines first by stretching ropes over the ground. But the work was greatly facilitated by the use of a wooden frame, a sort of templet, on which were marked the places for the tent pegs. A small force of men pushed this templet along the ground, driving in the pegs, while be hind them followed the men who put up the tents.

The new camps were at first laid out perpen- from dicularly, but at Colonel Storey's suggestion the plan was changed so as to make them parallel. This is in many ways a better plan, and makes practically one continuous camp of the two regimental camps. The streets, which extend north and south (those in the old camp extend | without injury or showing the slightest trace of east and west) are narrower than those in the its us old park, being only thirteen feet wide. The CAUTION, -For the genuine tents, too, are set closer together, owing to the more limited space, but this leaves quite a field between the parks at the north and the park at the south end of the camp. This field might possibly be used for drills.

The tents that are being put up in the new camps are all new, but those who occupy them will sleep on loose straw. Of straw, however, there will be a great plenty, for Colonel Storey has ordered fifteen tons of it.

The reorganization of the regiments into FREE to any address on receipt of price. twelve companies, instead of ten, will make twelve streets in each regimental camp, and H. H. COLLINS CO. 1012 West 14th St., N. Y. each street will have two rows of eleven tents, one on each side of the street. This makes the ing's work. streets eight tents (four on each side of the street) shorter than the streets of the old sumtent, instead of two, as heretofore.

seemed to spring forward with almost a mush- tents are barren of furniture room growth.

ond-st. Manhattan, and presented it to him on his his men will begin to install the improvised Henry, the chief surgean of Major-General Roe's Regiment last night. More recruits were taken in than can be used, and after a weeding-out in the mains. The work of the electric light men also thus for consist merely of the lumnering old return from Washington.

There was much life at the armory of the 14th system. The ditches are dug and everything is staff, called upon captain Joyce in the afternoon the same tready for the place work and the tapping of the same inspected t in than can be used, and after a weeding-out process, numbers of them will be dropped. Companies L and M, being the eleventh and twelfth which is the connecting link between the campanies L and M, being the eleventh and twelfth which is the connecting link between the campanies. Colonel Rogert, of General Roe's companies of the regiment, received nearly the full and the power-house at Peekskill, was laid this staff, was also on duty, with a corps of assistants

Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan & Odell, ind. He walked into the armory yesterday ind he wanted to enlist. He is six feet four tall, straight as a beaupole and hos a long mustache. He served in the Regular Army ears, and in the Navy two years and seven is. He was in the list Cavairy, the 15th In, and ended as first sergeault of Company C, antry. of hustling to do to get ready

of the Fifth Brigade—The 6th Regiment and off the separate companies of this brigade means of the separate companies of this brigade means of the separate companies of this brigade means. He was in the lat earning the was in the lat carried and company to the Spingarion A and the second by Troop. C. Enlisted men of organizations not selected for duty as United States volunteers, but desiring to fell was not to see scruck. The substitution of the second by Troop. C. The second by Troop of the second by Troop of the second by Troop. C. The second by Troop of the second by Troop of the second by Troop of the second by Troop. C. The second by Troop of the second

camp.

General Peter Doyle is expected to arrive Sunday night, when he will formally inspect the camp. Mail is already arriving for Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Davis, 14th United States Infantry, and Captain Walter S. Schuyler, 5th United States Cavalry, who are to be at camp to enlist the guardsmen in the United States service.

Through somebody's negligence to flag was taker to camp with Company He and the Re of the Rest of the Carp will be a company with Company He and Lieutenant M. Cloud made it his business to search the bargage for the Stars and Stripes in some form. He doed from the business to search the bargage for the Stars as the company left the atmory on Fidday. The private will have company left the atmory on Fidday. The private will be selected in a day or two it will probably be named.

Regiment, to be commanded by Inspector-General Hoffman, will depart from Buffalo by the Eric Railway some time between 4 and 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The separate companies from Niagara Falls, Tonawanda and Medina will also travel by the same train. As the train proceeds in sections along the Erie Railway it will pick up the separate companies of Jamestown, Hornellsville, Elmira, Binghamton, Waiton and Middletown. The regiments of the Third Brigade, which will go to New-York on the Delaware and Hudson and the New-York Central, will arrive in New-York about noon Monday.

The three New-York regiments will be conveyed to Peekskill in boats which were tendered

by Brigadier-General Howard Carroll. The boats will arrive at Peekskill between 1 and 3

CAMP LIFE AT HEMPSTEAD. SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST DAY'S OC-CUPATION OF THE FIELD BY THE NA-TIONAL GUARDSMEN.

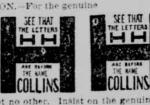
away out on Hempstead Plains. Captain Joyce was monarch of all he surveyed for one more day clouds of Friday. Early vesterday morning the company left the cars which had brought them

H. H. COLLINS'



OTHER STAINS

lothing. carpets. linens, tapestries, and the finest



stationers, 25c., 50c. a box, of it will be mailed

mer camp. Four men will be assigned to a trances look to the north. At the south end of the In other departments the work has been | then the long row occupied by the privates and pushed forward just as vigorously. All the car- non-commissioned officers, and at the north end pushed forward just as vigorously. All the carpenters that could be had from Peekskill and
the surrounding country—possibly some forty
men in all—were hard at work on the additions
with all sorts of supplies, and twenty feet or
more on each side, where the ground is covered
with all sorts of supplies including food, barrels to the mess hall to-day, and the structures of water, hales of straw and rules of firewood. The General James T. Sutton, of Peekskill, who ing is rigidly prehibited in the tents, lest a stray arrived at the 10th Regiment Armory, in Brook- has always looked after the plumbing and the spark from match or pape kindle a blaze, which is

> and inspected the sanitary arrangements, which thus for consist merely of the lumnering old sprinkling-eart, which holds the drinking water, and a row of barrels containing the water for washing purposes. Colonel Rogert, of General Roe's staff, was also on duty, with a corps of assistants from Company H, who helped bim stake out the boundaries of the camp. To-day men will be busy running a water-pipe from the Hempstead Water. the supply furnished by the wells already sunk on

service plates, knives, forks, etc -at camp for order to have the camp headquarters in community or the has twelve horsheads of cation with the outside world, as soon as the offi

use of his colors, and Lieutenan-he little banner on an improvised aird tent, he given to the camp will be see r two. I will trabably be named sident McKinley, Governor Black

at camp to enlist the guardsmen in the United States service.

TROOPS ON THE TRAINS.

THE MEN WILL POUR INTO NEW-YORK OVER THEE DIFFERENT RAILEOADS.

Albany, April 30 (Special).—Adjutant-General Tillinghassegave the final orders to-night for the concentration of the various National Guard regiments on Monday at Hempstead Plaios and Peckskill.

All the regiments from the interior of New York in the Thir dand Pourth brigades will arrive in New-York some time on Monday morning, and the three New-York regiments going to Peckskill are scheduled to arrive there on Monday.

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All the guard text.

The name to be given to the club, levid made on the guard text.

The name to be given to be given to the levil made of the intended in honor of President McKinley. Governor Black or McKinley.

CHOOSING HORSES FOR THE TROOPS. CAPTAIN BADGLEY AND THE OTHER OFFICERS LOOKING OVER ANIMALS TO TAKE TO THE FRONT.

cavalry troop which has been selected from Squad-ron A to go to the front, specif a busy day yesterday. With several other officers of the squad-ron he was engaged in examining a large number of horses, in order to provide suitable animals for the eighty-four officers and men who will represent the squadron in the war. A number of well-known horse-dealers had been asked to send what animals they had on hand which they considered aultable for campaign purposes to the armory of the squadron, Madison-ave, and Ninety-fourth-st., yesterday. When Captain Badgley and the other number of horses awaiting their inspection in the work. Although the general opinion seemed to be that most of the horses were high-class ant-The soldiers of Company H. 71st Regiment, began mais, the standard set by the judger was a high camp life in earnest yesterday at their bivouscome, and only twenty-seven out of the eighty horses The soldiers of Company H, 71st Regiment, began submitted were accepted.

Most of the members of the squadron own their and a man with fair sight can survey many acres own horses, which they have used in drills and on Hempstead Plains. An ideal day for camp life parades. F. R. Coudert, Jr., the first lieutenant was yesterday, much to the satisfaction of the body of men going to the front, said yesterwas yesterday, much to the satisfaction of the of the body of men going to the front, said yester-men, whose first view of their new home was decidedly uninviting, thanks to the wet and murky purchased was that most of the men who are going to take part in the campaign do not care to risk their own horses for that purpose. The from Long Island City, and transferred all their horses will be paid for by the State. With this extraps to their quarters on the field, two miles away. ception the troop is thoroughly equipped, but the By noon all was in military shape, and then the preparations for departure will take a few days, men had a well-earned rest, after a hard morn- and no time has yet been settied for the troop to

go into camp. No definite orders have been received since that providing for the formation of the roop, but it is expected that the men will go to Hempstead, with the rest of the New-York Guards The troop will probably be known as Troop A. Following is the list of the officers and men, so far as could be learned, who will constitute the The men were selected as far as possible in equal proportions from the three troops of the

rganization: aptain, H. G. BADGLEY, First Lieutenant, F. R. COUDERT, JR First Lieutenant, J. S. FRELINGHUYSEN.
Second Lieutenant, SERGEANTS,
L. R. MOEN,
L. B. MACLAY,
V. C. CAMMANN,
V. C. CAMMANN,
E. L. PATTERSON.

CORPORALS.

H. M. WARD, S. LEG. CROMWELLA ROBERT EMMET, G. B. HOPPIN, ALFRED WENDT, C. S. HAIGHT, F. C. HUNTINGTON, E. C. HOYT, ARTIFICERS. F. D. BOWNE, E. A. THOMPSON. PHILIP KEARNEY, B. W. LEIGH, MUSICIANS. H. S. KERNER. GEORGE S. LEDYARD PRIVATES. R. C. BAYNE.
A. M. BLAKE.
J. M. BRUCE.
R. C. BARCLAY.
A. F. BROWN.
ROBERT BARRY.
J. G. BENKARD.
J. C. BECKER,
BECKER,
BATCHELLOR,
J. G. CLARK,
R. COX.
H. H. CHILDS.
— CROSEY.
C. F. CARUSI.

CROSBY
C. F. CARUSE
J. M. A. DARRACH,
F. W. DURYEA,
L. T. DYER,
P. J. FISHER,
CHARLES FULLER,
- FLOWER
L. P. GULLESPIE,
A. McM. GOADBY,
F. H. HOLT,
J. S. HILL,
E. O. HOLTER
C. R. HICKOX,
S. R. HALL,

THE ACTION OF THE SEVENTH

AN EXPLANATION FROM A MEMBER-WHY THE REGIMENT WOULD NOT VOLUNTEER.

A member of the 7th Regiment who has heard much that has been said against his regiment since the members refused to enlist for two years in the United States Army had this to say yesterday in large amount will be taken outside of the large defence of the position taken by the men:

"The action which was taken by the individual bers of the regiment on the subject of enlistment was not a hasty, impulsive act, but one which had been well considered and discussed in all its bearings. The men knew that the regiment had enemies, and that these would misconstrue the regi-ment's action, and they knew also that people who dld not look beyond the surface would call them cowards. But they felt convinced that their reasons for not giving up their organization would be understood eventually and they voted 'no,' kept silent, while their critics raged, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that, although only a days have clapsed since the action was taken, their position is already understood by many persons who were blinded by the first news on the subect. On the morning before the meeting took would become of the 7th Regiment if the majority answered the call and entered the volunteer

Those who remain behind,' was the answer, will keep up the organization, and will form a nucleus for a new 7th Regiment, and within a weeks the organization will again have full ranks. t was explained that the men who had been re-raited by Tammany Hall or the independent Irish.

"And when the war is over, was asked, and clovel Appleton or some other commander comes ask with those of the command who are left, and will be some of them? Will they be members the 7th Regiment?

"Oh, no. In order to return to the regiment at losse who enlisted in the service of the United thies would have to be mustered in again, and if he ranks should be full or if those who composed as regiment then oblested they could not re-

objected, they could not re

erest.

"But, armory or no armory, property or no property, the regiment would have responded to a man if it had been called into active service as it was in the early days of the Civil War. If the order had come to colonel Appleton to take his come had come to colonel Appleton to take his come pass. had come to Colonel Appleton to take his com-mand away to serve the country, and if the men had the assurance that they could go as the 7th Recliment and under ith Regiment officers, and that when they returned the old armory doors would be open to them, and that the old company rooms would be their homes once more, every man in the command would have followed the Colonel, But they were anwilling to ealist if enlistment in-cluded the surrender of their organization, their home and their cherished traditions.

SEVENTH MEN WHO SEEK TRANSFER. THE NINTH REGIMENT REPUSES TO ENLIST THEM -THE TWELFTH TAKES MANY OF THEM.

At the 5th Regiment Armory, in West Four-teenth-st, it was learned yesterday that several members of the 7th Regiment had applied to be transferred to the 5th, but that their applications had been refused. At the same time, men from the 22d and 23d regiments have been accepted. It is reported that not only men but three officers belonging to the 7th have sought to enter the Pourteenth-st organization, but have been refused admission. The explanation given for this discrimination is that no good could be expected to result from collising men belonging to a regiment which unnumously refused to volunteer. Most of the vacant commissions in the 5th have

Very different from the boyeast policy which the

not only been accepted, but have been appointed to encant places among the commissioned officers of s regiment. Colonel Leonard announced yesterday that he had commissioned as licutenants the following men who have hitherto belonged to the little to do with credits.

A. Power and Osgood Smith. Continuously throughout the day squads of re-Continuously throughout the day squads of re-cruits were being drilled in the Tist Regiment Armory yesterday. The armory will be closed to-day in order to give the members of the regiment an opportunity to spend their last day in the city with their families. Orders were issued yesterday instructing the men to assemble at \$220 o'clock to-morrow morning, preparatory to proceeding to en-campment. The arrangement which was made some time ago for the regiment to attend service at St. Andrew's Church this afternoon has been can-celled.

TO JOIN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

About forty members of the 11th Separate Com-About forly members of the fifth Separate Com-pany, of Mount Vernon, will join the 8th Regiment in New-York City. The men are led by Lieutenant Frank R. Curtis, of the 11th Separate Company, and expect to complete the full complement of Company M, which is arranging to go into camp Company M., which is arranging to go into camp at Peckskill. The other members of the company recently voted not to go to war unless they were permitted to do so as ar organization and under their own officers.

There is much comment over the action of Lieutenant Curtis and those who are with him, but so far as the public is concerned, it is almost wholly in their favor.

NO COMMISSION FOR J. J. ASTOR AS YET.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has not yet received a shortly after the 15th of February. commission from the Government as an officer on the staff of a commanding general going to Cuba The Colonel has practically abandoned his plan of raising and equipping a battery for the use of the Government. When he made the first proposition to recruit and equip a battery he learned that there was no provision for such troops, as the number of men called for were being readily taken from the

men called for were being readily taken from the regular militia.

If the war is a long one and there is any need of a second call for volunteers, Colonel Astor will at once raise a battery and place it at the disposal of the Government, all ready for the field. Then, he thinks, there will be no trouble about getting it in the service. In the mean time he is anxiously waiting for a chance to go with the Army to Cuba. Mr. Astor's yacht, already favorably reported upon by the Naval Auxiliary Board, will be one of the first yachts to follow those which have already gone into service.

LIGHTS OUT AT PORTLAND. Portland, Me., April 30.—The lights at Portland Head and Spring Point ledge and the breakwater

in Portland Harbor, have been ordered not lighted from \$ p. m. to 4 a. m. hereafter.

Financial.

The Financial World. The market seems to be demonstrating the truth of theory that war makes its lowest prices

before it starts. Even Spanish 4s have no since sold as low as they did on the day that Minister Woodford was given his passports; and our low level in the speculative stocks since the Maine disaster was made in the week ending March 26th. Since the first guns were fired, the trend of prices has been upward. The past week the advance has been particularly strong, and yesterday the market ran into quite a little beom, suggestive of a lively day's business tomorrow, after which there will probably be some sort of a reaction. If, in the meantime, we get news of a favorable character from Commander Dewey. Monday ought to see some high prices.

Some of the larger traders, who have been buying stocks, are already talking about the war being too one sided an affair to have any further adverse influence on the market. This is rather a dangerous state of mind to cultivate at present, because it would inevitably lead to a bad slump if our arms should receive nothing more even than a slight check, which is always possible in war.

But the importance of the fact that the market advanced and advanced quite sharply on the news from Matanzas is the cumulative proof it affords that liquidation caused by the apprehension of war was already exhausted, and that speculation was ready to make quick response to anything like good news. The sucessful gunnery at Matanzas was worth from 11/2 to 2 points on the leading stocks-which suggests it might be a good thing to put the ships' crews long of the market before they went into action.

A more confident feeling was observable in the street after Secretary Gage's visit. The conference at which the leading bankers attended, seemed to be satisfactory, and this satisfactory impression was reflected in the stock market It is generally understood that the issue of bonds under the \$500,000,000 bill will be \$200,000,000. Of course this will be offered as a popular loan, with bonds of as low denomination as \$50. Some experienced financiers do not think any Eastern cities. In the East, the ruling rate of interest is low, and the fund available for investment in a 3 per cent Government bond, exempt from taxation, is comparatively large. In the West, interest is higher, and the average investor can do better with his money than buying 3 per cent bonds. The Eastern investor would therefore be making only an ordinary investment of his money in taking the bonds; the Western investor would consider he was making a sacrifice in doing so. Besides this, the available investment fund in the West is

smaller. What the public does not take the banks will and will make them the basis for issues of notes. To this extent there will be inflation of the currency. There could be no inflation if the money paid for the bonds were to be locked up in the Treasury. But since the money will be paid out about as fast as taken in, while the notes issued against the bonds will be also added to the circulation, the inflation will be measured by the amount of notes put out.

It is, however, quite possible that the full sum of \$200,000,000 will be taken by the public. It is a small amount compared with the resources of the East. If the Treasury Department arranges it so that subscriptions may, say, be received at the principal postoffices throughout the country (outside the cities, where such an arrangement would be superfluous), it is quite within the probabilities that the subscription to the loan may be like the response to the call for 125,000 men, to which 600,000 have responded. In this case there would be no inflation. Should the public take all the bonds, it will require rather nice arrangements by Secretary Gage to avoid some disturbance of the money market. In any event, however, it could be only temporary.

As to the passage of the bill in the Senate, there is not likely to be any trouble. There is an enormous difference between legislating in times of peace and in times of war. To obstruct Government measures when a war is on hand, is political suicide to the obstructors. The Pop-

the price of everything the farming classes have to sell is one of considerable weight. The price of wheat has risen between 25 and 30 cents per bushel since the Maine disaster; the price of orn about 10 cents, and lard, provisions, etc. have also gone up. It would be useless to tell the farmer that this came from other causes than war; useless to point out to him that as far back as last December, when there was no thought of war, predictions were made by experts on the wheat market, that May wheat would sell at \$1.25. What he knows is that wheat has gone up as war seemed to grow more imminent, and that the rise of a hatever he produces has been specially strong since war came an actuality. It but confirms in his mind the more or less vague impression, the tradition of former experience, that war brings with it higher prices for what he has to sell. That it also brings higher taxes and increased prices for what he has to buy, is of little moment to him. He can restrict his expenditures if need be. The increased value of every acre of his farm is what appeals to his imagination. And he has largely Sth Regiment has adopted toward the 7th is the manner in which the 12th Regiment has treated similar applications for transfers. Several non-commissioned officers of the 7th who have applied to his imagination. And he has targety the best of the argument. War does create such a demand for food products as to enhance their price; and if his fields are not the some of invasion, as the Southern planters' were in the Civil War, the farmer gets the most out of the war. The commercial man is the one most apt to suffer, since its first effect is to contract credits, which cripples him. The farmer has

7th Regiment: Charles H. Wainwright, William H. Connell, P. M. Burrill, Alexander C. White.
Tompkins McIlvaine, F. G. Turner, F. J. Burke, E. mercial one. It will be noted in the debates in Congress that representatives of the agricultural sections were the most eager to press on hostilities. It was an Iowa man who led what was called the "revolt" of the Republicans against Speaker Reed. The strong opposition came from representatives of the commercial

and shipping interests.

To the credit of the bull side of the account, therefore, must be set the higher prices of farm products, and the probable effect of this in offsetting the contraction in certain lines of trade in the East. The effect must appear most prominently in the west bound business of the railroads. If this traffic does not seriously fall off, it will be proof that the one has counteracted the other. It may be said that up to the present, it looks as if this compensatory operation were working to an equal balance, since the railroad men are reporting that west bound business, after a sharp check, is picking up again. But it is a little too early to speak positively. The excellent railroad returns made up to the end of March are scarcely a criterion. The business done was mainly on orders given prior to or

One of the interesting features of the war furore is the total collapse of the Klondike excitement. The latter was so near in all its features to a war craze, that only a war craze itself could have overshadowed it. The onrushing of an excited crowd of adventurous spirits to the gold regions has been checked, but the gold is there, the population already in is large, and when the first war excitements are over, the more permanent influences of the Yukon gold fields will again exert themselves. The tramp steamboats running up to Dyea and Schagway are cutting prices to get passengers, but the regular lines still run full, as evidenced by the amazing earnings of the Oregon Improvement Company. It reports for March, net earnings of no less than \$193,000. At this rate every security of the company will earn this year full interest and handsome dividends.

CUTHBERT MILLS